

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

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—TO GO TO—

BROWNING & BARKLEY'S

If you are needing anything in

Underwear.

ST-GENT'S MERINO UNDERWEAR at 25 cents per piece and up. Our stock of seasonal goods is complete in all departments. A beautiful line of

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Everything at bottom prices, at BROWNING & BARKLEY'S, No. 3 east second street.

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Invites you to call and examine his magnificent stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silverware CLOCKS, GOLD PENS, BRONZES, SPECTACLES, IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

No. 43 Second Street, three doors below Market street, Maysville, Ky.

THE HARVEST IS PAST.

THE SUMMER ENDED.

But we are glad to announce to the public that the buggy trade still survives, and never before were we enabled to offer such extraordinary

BARGAINS

as we shall the next thirty days; therefore all persons desiring anything in the Carriage Line will find it to their interest to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

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No. 16 Sutton street, Maysville, Ky

—THE—

GREAT Slaughter SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

BEGINS AT RANSON'S TO-DAY. OUR ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK MUST BE SOLD PRIOR TO RECEIVING FALL GOODS, AND TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WE WILL OFFER UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS FOR THIRTY DAYS. CALL EARLY AND SECURE BEST BARGAINS.

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Established 1865.

EQUITY GROCERY.

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No. 9, W. Second St., Opp. Opera House, Fruits and Vegetables in season. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

WORKINGMEN'S IDEAS.

NO DISTURBANCES, BUT THE REPUBLIC WILL BE DEFENDED.

Views of Various Parisians on the Result of the Elections in France—A French Opinion of Mothers-in-Law—Dogs As Poison Detectives—Notes.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The second and last act of the great electoral drama has been played and France has virtually settled whether or not she is contented to leave her destinies in the hands of the Republicans. According to the alarmists it will not pass off without a disturbance. Rumors of impending riot and of bloodshed were being insidiously spread in the provinces, and a few crazy Socialist papers in Paris make timid people more anxious by clamoring over the expulsion or death of the monarchist pretenders. The Republican leaders are also anxious, for they have not completely succeeded in healing their internal dissensions. Though dissension in this instance might mean utter defeat, it is doubtful whether the Radicals and Opportunists will obey orders and vote for the "unique" coalition list, in which lies the only hope of victory.

The attitude of the Socialist workingmen, who despise both wings of the Republican parliamentary party, is obscure; therefore interviewed their leaders, including several presidents and secretaries of workingmen's syndicates.

Citizen Woffrin, ex-municipal councillor and president of various Socialist societies, was working at an American brake factory when the reporter called. He is an intelligent, fair spoken man of forty and not a bit ashamed of his blouse.

"We have just placarded circulars all over Paris," said he, "announcing the withdrawal of the Socialist candidates. We don't advise the Socialist to vote for the coalition."

"No! I don't expect to see the Conservatives gain a majority, but it is certain that the present state of things cannot last. Discontent is rife throughout Paris and the provinces on account of the shocking state of trade."

"If things continue as they are a movement of the workingmen will very likely take place later, but people who talk of riots don't know the faubourgs. So long as the Conservatives keep to parliamentary action, the workingmen won't fight the battles of the bourgeois Republicans for the overthrow of the Conservatives if the latter gain a majority. Trade would only go from bad to worse, and a rising in the faubourgs would be probable. We Frenchmen are not so coo-headed as you are, but we are anyway determined to defend the republic. No attempt to overthrow it could be made without a civil war."

"What do I think of the scrutin de liste? It's an aristocratic device to save the Radical deputies the trouble of facing their electors."

"The 'Glaciers Syndicate' was smoking and discussing trade questions in the back room of a winery in the rue Taibout when the visit of a 'citizen correspondent of an American paper' was announced to the citizen president of the meeting."

"Citizen," said that dignitary, "our statutes forbid my expressing a political opinion on behalf of the syndicate, but, speaking for myself, I advise workingmen to obey discipline, to put their personal feeling aside and to vote the Republican Coalition ticket in order to keep out the reactionaries, and many of my friends think with me. Disturbances! Ah! you foreigners are not the only people who have got that idea. The reactionaries are doing their best to propagate it. Allez, there will be no disturbances."

"Reassure your compatriots, citizen," ironically added a voluble citizen who sat on the president's right.

The reporter next drove to a dingy wine shop in the Marais, where the excited members of the "passementiers" syndicate were denouncing the iniquities of the bourgeois. The secretary, a thriving, well dressed workman, was reserved, the rules of the association being exceptionally stringent.

"I am myself a radical-republican Socialist," said he, "but we never discuss politics. Each member votes as he chooses. I am in favor of union, and I shall vote the coalition Republican ticket. Maybe I shall strike out a few names and substitute others. Riots! Oh, no. A few silly or reckless people may make a row, but that don't count."

When the secretary had resumed his duties the reporter interviewed a sensible glider in a wine shop. "Citizen," said he, "don't believe a word about riots. To the Republic there is no danger in this seeming success. It will turn to the confusion of the conservatives. We shall now once more be united." And off he slouched.

Citizen Broussé Deter, a proletarian and a great gun among the modern Socialists, said: "We have withdrawn our candidates and restored to every one the liberty of action rather than appear the dupes of parliamentary Republicans like Clemenceau, who have taken advantage of the commotion caused by the Conservative successes to form an alliance with Allain Tange, Floquet and Brisson. A Conservative majority is impossible. They have carried nearly every securable seat already. If they tried to upset the republic there would be civil war. The workingmen would fight on the barricades. The peasantry have voted for the Conservatives because they were assured that there would be no change in the form of government. Change would mean perturbation, which they hate."

"An attempt at a monarchist restoration would be checked by the senate. A dissolution would be decreed, and the next election would return an overwhelming Republican majority. Should there be any disturbances as assured the workmen will have nothing to do with it. We shall only fight when the Republican form of government is imperiled."

French Mothers-in-Law.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A new impetus to the popular feeling against mothers-in-law has just been provoked by a very sensational poisoning case just concluded at the Seine Assize. A man named Ribout, a dealer in artificial flowers, was charged by his mother-in-law with poisoning his first wife, whose maiden-name was Marie David.

While living at Noisy, in 1881, Ribout and his wife received as an apprentice and boarder a very pretty girl of fifteen named Lucie Quot. Shortly afterward, Lucie Quot's mother died, and on her death-bed she begged Ribout and his wife to take care of her daughter, and promises were made that they would do so. The pretty young girl encouraged the familiarity of Ribout, whose wife concealed her vexation. Madame Ribout was seized on February 24, 1884, with violent vomitings, and died on the 7th of the next month.

About a fortnight before his wife's death Ribout, in the presence of two witnesses, invoked a spirit by means of table turning, and pretended to receive from the spirit the following answers to questions that he put:

"How long will it be before Mlle. Lucie marries?"

"In three months. She will marry a widower."

"Is the wife of this man still living?"

"Yes."

"How long will it be before he is a widower?"

"Three months."

Lucie Quot was present when this occurred, and laughed when the answers to the questions were announced.

Shortly before the death of Mme. Ribout her husband had promised at her request to dismiss Quot, and this had given her much gratification. At the funeral the accused and Quot laughed to each other and conducted themselves in a way that shocked those present. Two or three days after they had announced that they were engaged, and on July 2, 1884, they were married. These facts awakened the suspicions of Mme. David, the mother of the deceased wife.

On September 24 Mme. David ascertained from a man named Aubrun, who had been in the employment of the accused, that during her daughter's illness he had been sent with a prescription to a druggist who had refused to give the medicine.

"The doctor," said the druggist, "is an ass, or else he has made some mistake. I cannot make it up till I have written to him."

A letter was written and addressed to Dr. Guillaume, Noisy le Sec, but it was returned with the statement that no such doctor was known there.

The druggist had kept the prescription, which was produced in court. Ribout at first pretended that he knew nothing of the pretended prescription. Then he said that he had written it and that his purpose was to obtain colchicine, a poisonous substance used as a dye in his business. The body of Mme. Ribout was disinterred, but nothing could be discovered by the medical men to explain her death by natural causes. The presence of colchicine, a vegetable poison, it would be difficult to detect ten months after death, and all that the experts who had examined the body, ventured to say was that the symptoms disclosed by the autopsy and the chemical analysis were consistent with the hypothesis that she was poisoned by colchicine, but that the scientific evidence was not complete.

After the examination of the body a letter written by Ribout to his wife was intercepted, in which he tells her to deny all she knows, and says that all their letters are burned, and that it is impossible for the authorities ever to find out the facts. Ribout denied that he wrote this letter, but the experts declared it to be in his handwriting.

Ribout is a bluff, honest looking peasant, and in answer to the judge, said: "It is true I never cared very much about my first wife. She was seditious and always nagging away at me, and her breath was simply insupportable. The reason I married my second wife (Lucie) so soon after the death of my first wife was because her father was about to start for the Congo, and I was eager to provide a home for her."

After a most minute investigation, Professor Vuipian and Drs. Brouardel, Pouchet and Ogier were unable to find in the remains of Mme. Ribout any traces of poison. Professor Vuipian said:

"The remains of Mme. Ribout were in a remarkable state of preservation considering they had been under ground for over a year. After the completion of the analysis I gave the remains of Mme. Ribout to a dog to eat. At the same time I gave some intestines containing traces of colchicine to another dog. The second dog died shortly afterward in agony."

Maitre Demange, who defended Ribout, scored a magnificent success by representing his client as a victim of his mother-in-law's malignity. "It was the mother-in-law," he said, "that first trumped up this charge of poisoning, and had it not been for the mother-in-law the prisoner would not now be here."

This appeal to hatred of mothers-in-law, which seems to make all Frenchmen akin, had a most marked effect on the jury. They, without the slightest hesitation, returned a verdict of acquittal, several of the jury actually applauding Maitre Demange in his eloquent outburst against mothers-in-law before the judge could stop them. The verdict was received by the public with loud cheers.

The Mormons.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 20.—John Morgan, the noted Mormon elder, who is in charge of the southern headquarters of the church, said that the constant agitation of the question in the south has given their cause fresh impetus and has made many hundred converts. There has been such a demand for elders that he has found it necessary to send to Utah for thirty, who will arrive in Chattanooga soon. There are now sixty elders engaged in proselyting in the south, and when the recruits arrive there will be nearly a hundred. Elder Morgan says there is greater demand in Tennessee for elders than in any other state. Two hundred converts will leave next month for Utah.

A Murdered Pole.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 20.—A unknown Pole has just been shot and killed in the neighborhood of the recent Polish church riots. The patrol force has been called, and fears of another uprising are entertained.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.—Captain Anderson walked into Squire Gilligan's office and asked if a warrant had been issued for him. There had not and he left. Julius Dexter, however, was arrested on the charge of perjury and released on \$1,000 bond. The warrant was sworn to by John Minor.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

FASHIONABLE HOUSES BEING BUILT AT THE CAPITAL.

National Museum Collections That Are Over-crowding the Present Limited Quarters—Immense Street Sewers In Course of Construction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—There have been a number of fine houses built in this city during the present year, many of which will be occupied by December. The most elaborate trimmings have been put in them. As a rule, they are finished in hard woods. In some of them specially made furniture will be placed to correspond with the finish of the rooms. The rage for what is known as artistic furniture is just now at its height. The question of cost never seems to be considered any more in the furnishing of these houses; indeed, the effort appears to be to have it cost as much as possible. Washington now claims to have some of the finest furnished houses in this country. In many of them the furniture has consumed more money than was required to build the house in the first place. These modern built houses are very expensive. Some of them are very ugly; but there is an individuality about them that is somewhat refreshing. The old-fashioned idea of rows of houses has departed. Every one tries to have his house look as different as possible from those of his neighbor. Nearly all of the houses in the old rows for which Washington is famous are now occupied as boarding houses. No other tenants can be secured for them; not because they are not well built, well ventilated and commodious, but because they are not stylish, as the word is understood now. As an illustration, Corcoran row, on I street, where the most fashionable people resided twenty-five years ago, is now converted into boarding houses. Other rows have shared the same fate. There has been a great amount of money made by some people in building houses in the fashionable part of the west end and then selling them. Owners of fine houses say that, contrary to the general opinion, there is no money made in building houses to rent. The money that is made in building this class of houses—that is, houses to rent—is made in building smaller and less expensive houses, such as are occupied by departmental employees. The great demand just now is for small houses, and notwithstanding thousands of them have been erected in the past fifteen years, as many more could find occupants. The average government clerk, especially if he happens to be married and has a small family, much prefers to keep a house of his own. For this house he is perfectly willing to pay about one-third of his salary, which averages about \$100 per month. He cares more for convenience in arrangements and a pleasant neighborhood than he does for size. Seven or eight rooms are all that is needed.

An effort will be made during the next session of congress to secure an appropriation to double in size the National museum building. The present building is overcrowded. There is enough material now on hand to fill as many cases as are in the museum. This material is now packed away in the boxes that brought it here from the New Orleans exposition. It consists of what was known there as the government exhibit. The National museum is now one of the leading attractions of Washington. There is nothing to compare with it in this country, either in interest or quantity. With the increased accommodations asked for, Washington will have a permanent exhibition which will be as large as many of the foreign so-called world's fairs. The plant, if it may be so-called, which went into the make up of the National museum contains many of the articles exhibited by foreign governments at the Philadelphia centennial, and which, at the close of the centennial, were presented to the United States. In a money value the articles reach up to the millions. The government exhibit at the New Orleans exhibition cost a great sum of money. It is all original, none of it having been ever exhibited before. One of the many interesting features is a full collection of the mammals of the United States. Another is a full collection of the insects of America, which represents years of the intelligent labor of Professor Henshaw, of the School of Natural History of Boston. Unless the museum building is doubled in size these wonderful collections will have to remain packed away in boxes.

Most newspaper readers have read of the immense sewers of Paris and London, and of the numerous expeditions that have traversed them. There is building in Washington a sewer which is larger by seven feet than any other sewer in the world. In its smallest part it is larger than the largest of the sewers in Paris. For over two thousand feet it is a circular sewer of twenty-two feet in diameter. There is connected with it a sewer 5,000 feet, or nearly one mile in length, of twenty feet in diameter. In the sewers of Paris teams of horses are employed to drag the boats that are used to clean them out. A fully equipped palace car train, locomotive and all, could be run through the sewer here if it was necessary without the slightest difficulty. This enormous sewer is being run under Conduary street, the street that divides the city from the county of Washington on the north. It is intended to drain the immense water shed lying to the north of the city. Besides that it will carry to the eastern branch of the Potomac all the contents of the smaller system of sewers in the northern part of the city. The work was commenced by the present contractor, Mr. Thomas McCann, of Brooklyn, over a year ago. It will take probably a year to complete it. The Boundary street sewer, with its connecting systems will cost when completed over \$700,000. At present the excavation is made by machinery operated by steam power, which lifts the dirt out and lands it on the completed part of the work by means of a system of cables. The same cables are also used in lowering the bricks and cement to the workmen. The cut in which the sewer is now being laid, at the intersection of New York avenue and Boundary street, is sixty-five feet in depth and ninety in width. By the machinery referred to above eleven cubic yards of dirt are raised each minute. The work is being done in sections. There are five hundred laborers on the pay roll. Besides these a number of

horses—about forty in all—are used in drawing cars along the sides of the cut leveling up the filling. The sewer is of brick, about three feet thick. The crown of it is protected with a covering of cement grout about one foot thick. About ten feet is completed each day, though one week seventy-five feet were completed. The district authorities intend to celebrate the occasion by taking several hundred persons through it on a large boat which will be built expressly for the purpose. To engineers the work is one of the greatest possible interest, and it has been inspected by engineers from nearly all of the large cities of Europe. New Yorkers can form an idea of the size of this sewer when it is stated that its capacity will be four times as large as any in New York, where the largest of the sewers are but ten feet in diameter.

There are some peculiar customs in connection with the administration of the courts of this district, relics of the old Maryland laws, but one which strikes the ordinary observer as the most peculiar is that which requires the winning party to a civil suit to pay for the tobacco that the jury which tried the case is supposed to have used during the hearing of the case. Now, it happens sometimes that not one of the jurors uses tobacco in any form, and yet the pound of tobacco or its equivalent has to be paid the foreman of the jury the instant a verdict has been given. As litigants or their attorneys are not in the habit of carrying so much tobacco in their clothing, for custom requires one pound to be given the jury, the lawyer on the winning side of a suit, as soon as the verdict is recorded, hands the foreman of the jury \$1, which is just as good as the pound of tobacco. Sometimes a jury will try several cases in a day. If they do they will get a dollar for each case from the winner. The juror put all of their tobacco money together and at the end of the term divide it among themselves, reserving a sufficient sum to buy for the foreman of the jury a cane, some kind of a present for the bailiffs who attend the jury, and a bouquet for the judge who holds the court. The jury has legal claim for the pound of tobacco in every case, but there is no case recorded where the tobacco has been refused and a test case made. On the criminal side of the courts the judges can, if they desire, impose fines of pounds of tobacco instead of dollars. The penalty of wife beating is from ten to one hundred pounds of tobacco under the old laws. The old laws, however, are seldom if ever enforced, for most of them are supplanted by modern ones. Under the former the courts can pierce a hole with a red-hot iron through the tongue of every one who blasphemes the Creator, but they do not do it. There is, however, just as good law for it as there is to hang persons in this district. Some overzealous Christians asked the enforcement of this law the first time Col. Robert J. Ingersoll lectured in this city, but no attention was paid to the request. It was understood at the time that Col. Ingersoll would be delighted with a prosecution of this kind. For doing the slightest labor on Sunday, under the old Maryland law, from five to fifty pounds of tobacco was the penalty. If that law was enforced here now the court house would be rather full of tobacco, for there does not appear to be any way by which the tobacco can be disposed of under the law.

FAMILY CREMATED.

A Wife, Her Mother, and Children Burned in Their Home—Husband Helpless.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—A terrible quick spreading fire broke out in the one-story and-a-half brick cottage, 80 Vernon Park place, occupied by D. S. Bates, in which four persons were burned to death. The family consisted of five persons and a servant girl, and all but two met a most horrible death. An alarm was sounded from the corner of MacAlister place and Loomis street at 6:23, and when the fire department arrived on the scene the house was in a blaze.

Mr. Bates was found in the alley at the side of the house suffering from severe bruises, but able to tell the story of the catastrophe. Wringing his hands in agony over the loss of his family, and suffering keenly from his severe burns, he said that the servant girl started a fire in the kitchen and went out doors a moment later, leaving the door open. She returned a moment later and found the kitchen in a blaze. The girl ran away screaming with fright, and Mr. Bates was aroused, rushed into the kitchen and tried to extinguish the flames with a hose attached to the hydrant. Not succeeding, he rushed out and turned in an alarm. The firemen soon succeeded in putting out the fire, but the entire interior of the house was gutted. When the firemen entered the house they found the charred remains of the entire family, with the exception of Mr. Bates. They were: Mrs. Mary E. Bates, aged 35; John Bates, aged 5; Eddie Bates, aged 3; Mrs. Dreyson, aged 70, mother of Mrs. Bates.

The body of Mrs. Bates was found lying near the front window burned to a crisp. The charred remains of her youngest were also found lying beside her. The remains of Mrs. Dreyson were found up-stairs, not much burned. The other boy was found in the ruins of a bed. The partitions and the walls of the house were lined with felt, and the flames once started, spread with frightful rapidity. Mr. Bates is prostrated after his terrible loss. The loss is probably two thousand dollars on the house.

After the Boycotters.

CORR, Oct. 20.—A special meeting of the Loyal Defence union was held and reports were read showing that through the efforts of the agents of the union boycotting has been materially checked. A resolution was passed establishing a financial branch of the union in London, and amid much enthusiasm it was resolved to equip a strong force of farmers who will travel through the country, shoe the horses of boycotted farmers, and attend cattle sales for the purpose of buying boycotted cattle, paying fair London prices therefor.

Exciting Sword Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—An exciting mounted sword contest for \$500 and a diamond medal took place at Point Tiburon, before an audience of ten thousand spectators. The entries were Duncan C. Ross, Legros, Crowley, Voss and Garrigue. Heavy wagers were placed on the result. Crowley won the money and medal and the extra purse of \$100.